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54 **Composition. for preparing cement - adhesive reinforcing fibers.**

57 A modifier composition is disclosed for compounding with a polyolefin to produce a resin from which cement adherent polyolefin fibers may be produced by conventional fiber forming methods. The modifier composition comprising a polyolefin resin modified to contain a reactive Si(IV) moiety. A preferred embodiment comprises the reaction product obtained from the high shear dry blending of an alkylamino alkoxysilane with an acid modified polyolefin, preferably gamma-aminopropyltriethoxysilane dry blended with maleated polypropylene. Such modifier composition when compounded in from about 1 to about 10 weight percent with a polyolefin, preferably polypropylene, provides a resin from which cement adherent fibers may be produced.

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COMPOSITION FOR PREPARING CEMENT - ADHESIVE REINFORCING FIBERS

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2 This application is a continuation-in-part of our copending
3 application U. S. Serial No. 846,666 (P-1158), filed March 3, 1986,
4 which is turn is a continuation-in-part of copending application
5 U. S. Serial No. 816,032 (P-1152), filed January 3, 1986.

6 This invention relates to a modifier polyolefin composition
7 containing a reactive silicon (IV) group which renders polyolefins
8 highly adherent for silicic surfaces. When compounded with a poly-
9 olefin, the modifier composition of the invention provides a poly-
10 olefin resin from which cement adherent reinforcing fibers may be
11 prepared which suitably substitute for asbestos fibers as a fibrous
12 reinforcement for cement structures. Alternatively, the modifier
13 composition may be applied as a coextruded surface coating to poly-
14 olefin fibers or as a surface layer to a polyolefin film from which
15 fibers are prepared by fibrillation. The invention also relates to
16 the cement adherent polyolefin fibers so prepared and to cementitious
17 articles prepared with such cement adherent polyolefin reinforcing
18 fibers.

19 Background of the Invention

20 Fibrous reinforcement is a well known method for improving the
21 physical properties of cement and concrete structures. Asbestos
22 fiber-reinforced cements have been widely employed as building
23 materials. Asbestos-reinforced cements and concretes have long been
24 used for the production of pipes, corrugated boards, roofing slates,
25 machine foundations, storage tank walls, reactors, aircraft runways,
26 roads, pilings and many other high strength articles. The type of
27 asbestos which is satisfactory as fibrous reinforcement for cement is
28 available in limited quantities. It is probable that the deposits of
29 such workable asbestos will be exhausted relatively soon. Further,
30 asbestos is now known to have carcinogenic effects. The carcinogenic
31 properties of asbestos has lead to governmental regulations control-
32 ling and limiting its use.

33 Of the fibers currently used as an asbestos fiber replacement for
34 cement reinforcement, polyacrylonitrile and polyvinyl alcohol fibers
35 are preferred because they combine high fiber strength with good
36 adhesion to a cement matrix. Unfortunately, both are expensive

1 materials and significantly increase the cost of producing fiber
2 reinforced cement structures.

3 A variety of other less-expensive materials have been considered
4 for production of cement reinforcement fibers to replace asbestos-
5 fibers. Steel fibers have been tried and found inadequate because
6 they suffer from chemical attack by the alkaline cement environment.
7 Various polymeric fibers have also been found to be inadequate.
8 Glass and polyester fibers degrade due to the alkaline environment of
9 the cement matrix. Nylon and cellulose fibers have been found to be
10 too water sensitive to be successfully used.

11 Ideally, polyolefin fibers could be employed as an asbestos
12 replacement for reinforced cement. Polyolefin fibers possess good
13 inherent properties, such as alkaline resistance, good stiffness and
14 tensile strengths and are relatively inexpensive. Unfortunately, a
15 major obstacle to the use of polyolefins as a cement reinforcing
16 fiber material is their inherent lack of affinity towards an alkaline
17 mineral matrix. Further, polyolefin fibers are less dense than a
18 cement slurry; that low density in combination with polyolefin's lack
19 of affinity for aqueous systems allows polyolefin fibers to float to
20 the slurry surface. Such poor dispersibility of polyolefin fibers
21 results in poor reinforcement of a finished cementitious article.
22 The inclusion in the resin formulation of a dense filler such as
23 CaCO_3 , talc and the like is sometimes practiced to make the fibers
24 less buoyant and to improve their dispersion.

25 Extensive efforts have been devoted to preparing polyolefin
26 fibers, particularly polypropylene fibers, in a form which permits
27 them to be successfully used as a replacement for asbestos fibers for
28 reinforcement of cement and concrete structures.

29 Methods for fabricating polypropylene fibers in a way as to
30 provide physical anchoring sites along the fibers for mechanical
31 attachment of the cement matrix have been tried, as illustrated by
32 U.S. Patent Nos. 4,261,754; 4,414,030 and 4,477,522. European Patent
33 Application 0 026 581 discloses that such fibers may be prepared by
34 fibrillation of a polyolefin film which has been pretreated with a
35 coupling agent such as an acid anhydride or methacryloxypropyltri-
36 methoxysilane. Other methods involve the addition of certain thick-
37 ening and clay additives to the cement slurry to hold the polypro-
38 pylene reinforcing fibers in dispersion until the slurry sets, as

1 illustrated by U.S. Patent Nos. 4,363,666 and 4,428,775. Still
2 another method to improve flocculation of polypropylene fibers when
3 mixing with cement is to treat the cement-fiber mix with a water-
4 soluble or emulsifiable polymer and a polyvalent salt such as
5 $\text{Al}_2(\text{SO}_4)_3$, as illustrated by U.S. Patent No. 4,339,273.

6 Other procedures designed to render polypropylene fibers suitable
7 as a cement reinforcing material involve the physical modification of
8 the fiber surface by various means. To produce cement adherent
9 fibers U.K. Patent Application No. 2,030,891 teaches a method for
10 embedding inorganic powders in the surface of fibrillated polypro-
11 pylene. Japanese Patent Publication No. 60 060 960 applies a fine
12 aggregate to the fiber surface by means of a radiation hardenable
13 epoxy binder to produce a cement adherent polypropylene reinforcing
14 fiber.

15 Still other methods chemically treat the surface of polyolefin
16 fibers to render the fiber surface more adherent to cement. Such
17 methods include treatment of the polyolefin fibers with an aqueous
18 dispersion of colloidal alumina or silica in conjunction with a
19 chlorinated polypropylene, as taught by Japanese Patent Publication
20 No. 7319849; a non-ionic or cationic polymer agglutinating agent such
21 as a polyethylene oxide or poly(alkylaminoacrylate) as shown by
22 Japanese Patent Publication No. 60 081 052; or a solution of an
23 alkali or alkaline earth metal (bi) carbonate as disclosed in Belgium
24 Patent No. 899,810.

25 Yet others have suggested chemical modifications of the base
26 polyolefin from which the fibers are produced. Hence, U.K. Patent
27 Application No. 2,021,552A states that an inorganic or organic acid
28 group should be incorporated in the base polyolefin, either by
29 copolymerization of acid monomers or by grafting acid groups to a
30 prepared polyolefin, in order to improve the adherence to cement of
31 fibers made of modified polyolefin. Polypropylene grafted with
32 maleic anhydride is illustrated as an example of an improved material
33 for producing cement reinforcing fibers. Japanese Patent Publication
34 No. 49 036 748 also illustrates the use of maleated polypropylene as
35 a material for producing cement reinforcing fibers. Another
36 approach, as discussed in German Offenlegungsschrift DE 3341 462 A1,
37 treats the polyolefin under elevated temperature and pressure with a
38 solution of silane or SiCl_4 together with silicic acid or a metal

1 silicate and thereafter precipitates the reaction product as fibrils
2 by lowering the temperature. The fibrils so produced are useful as
3 asbestos fibers substitutes for reinforced cement structures.

4 Others have suggested that the surface of polyolefin fibers be
5 catalytically reacted with reactive organic or inorganic Si (IV)
6 compounds to render them adhesive to cement. Among the silanes
7 disclosed as suitable for a method of this type are silicic acid
8 anhydrides, organic halosilanes, and silicate esters as discussed in
9 European Patent Application No. 0 051 256 and German
10 Offenlegungsschrift DE 32 10693 A1.

11 To date, polyolefin fibers have been made compatible as rein-
12 forcement fiber for cement only by incorporating additional compati-
13 bilizing agents into the cement slurry into which the fibers are
14 admixed, by the special fabrication of the fibers to provide physical
15 anchoring sites therein for mechanically anchoring to the cement
16 matrix, by the chemical modification of the base polyolefin from
17 which the fibers are then produced, or by the chemical modification
18 of the fiber surfaces by costly and time consuming chemical reactions.

19 Ideally an agent could be found which, when admixed in small
20 quantities with a polyolefin stock material, would allow the direct
21 production of cement adherent fibers therefrom by conventional fiber
22 production techniques. To date, no such additive has been disclosed
23 by the art.

24 Summary of the Invention

25 Compositions which render polyolefins highly adherent to silicic
26 surfaces have been discovered which can be compounded with an ole-
27 finic polymer to provide a polyolefin resin from which cement-
28 adherent fibers may be directly produced by conventional fiber fabri-
29 cating techniques. The compounds comprise a polyolefin linked to a
30 highly reactive Si (IV) moiety. The compounds may be produced by
31 melt or solution blending of the components or in some cases by dry
32 blending the components. A preferred modifier composition comprises
33 the reaction product which results upon the high shear dry blending
34 of an alkylamino alkoxysilane with an acid modified polyolefin. A
35 particularly preferred modifier composition is the dry blend reaction
36 product of gamma-aminopropyltriethoxysilane with a maleated polypro-
37 pylene.

1 The preferred modifier composition may be dry blended in small
2 amounts with an olefin homopolymer or copolymer to provide a poly-
3 olefin resin stock from which cement adherent fibers may be directly
4 produced by conventional fiber extruding, spinning or fibrillation
5 techniques. Alternatively, the modifier composition or a dilution
6 thereof may be coextruded as a surface layer upon an olefin polymer
7 film and cement adherent fibers may be produced from said film by
8 fibrillation techniques.

9 Fibers produced from a polyolefin resin which incorporates a
10 modifier composition of the invention are adherent to cements and
11 concretes and may be used as a substitute for asbestos fibers for the
12 fibrous reinforcement of cement and concrete articles. Polyolefin
13 reinforcing fibers produced in accordance with the invention impart
14 superior strengths to finished reinforced cement articles as compared
15 to articles reinforced with fibers produced only from an acid modi-
16 fied polyolefin.

17 Brief Description of the Drawings

18 Fig. 1 is the force-displacement curve obtained upon a bending
19 test in a horizontal configuration of a concrete test bar reinforced
20 with 4 volume percent polypropylene fibers containing a modifier
21 composition in accordance with the invention.

22 Fig. 2 is the force-displacement curve obtained upon a bending
23 test in a horizontal configuration of a concrete test bar reinforced
24 with 4 volume percent polypropylene fibers not containing any modi-
25 fying composition of any type.

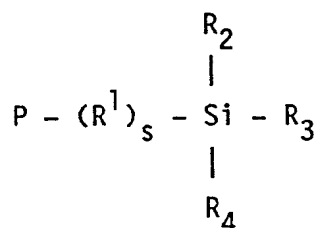
26 Fig. 3 is the force-displacement curve obtained upon a bending
27 test in a horizontal configuration of a concrete test bar reinforced
28 with 4 volume percent polypropylene fibers containing an amount of
29 maleated polypropylene equal to the amount of modifier composition
30 contained by the fibers used to reinforce the concrete test bar of
31 Fig. 1.

32 Detailed Description of the Invention

33 Any polyolefin may be rendered suitable for production of cement
34 adherent fibers by the addition thereto of a modifying agent of the
35 invention. Examples of suitable polyolefins are polyethylene; poly-
36 propylene; polybutene; olefinic copolymers such as ethylene-butene-1
37 or propylene-ethylene copolymers; olefinic terpolymers such as

propylene-ethylene-butene-1 terpolymers; or mixtures and blends of the olefinic polymers. In view of its good intrinsic physical and chemical properties, polypropylene and its copolymers is a preferred material for the production of concrete adhesive reinforcing fibers.

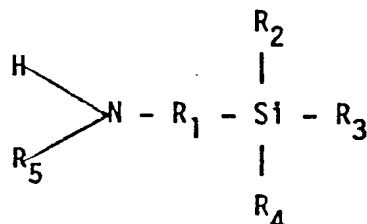
The modifying agent which is compounded with a polyolefin to render it adhesive to cement comprises a compound with the following structure:



wherein P comprises a polyolefin segment with degree of polymerization greater than about 50 and desirably in the range of about 50 to about 1,000, preferably in the range of about 100 to about 1,000, and most preferably in the range of about 100 to about 300; s is 0 or 1; R¹ is an alkylene group having from about 1 to 10 carbon atoms, arylene or alkyl substituted arylene group having 6 to 20 carbon atoms, oligomeric siloxane group having from 1 to 10 Si atoms, alkylene amide or imide, arylene amide or imide, alkylarylene amide or imide, alkylene or arylene sulfonyl amine, alkylene or arylene ester, alkylene or arylene carbonate with the alkylene or arylene components of the foregoing being in the ranges of 1 to 10 and 6 to 20 carbon atoms, respectively, or other linkages required to affix the silicic moiety to the polyolefin chain. R₂, R₃ and R₄ are each independently hydrogen, halogen, hydroxyl, alkyl or alkoxy groups with the proviso that at least one of R₂, R₃, and R₄ must be either a hydroxy, halogen, or alkoxy group. Preferably R₂, R₃ and R₄ are each a halogen, hydroxy or an alkoxy group. Examples of the effective compositions include: the graft copolymer of vinyl triethoxy silane and polyethylene or polypropylene; the nitrene insertion reaction product of a trimethoxyazidosilane with polypropylene or polyethylene; the condensation copolymer of 3-(trimethoxysilyl)-1-propanol and maleated polypropylene or polyethylene; reaction product of 3-aminopropyldimethylethoxysilane with an acid modified olefin polymer. A preferred composition of the modifier is the reaction product of an alkylamino alkoxysilane with an acid modified olefinic polymer.

The preferred modifying agent which is compounded with a poly-

1 olefin to render it adhesive to cement comprises a dry blend reaction
2 product of an alkylamino alkoxy silane with an acid modified olefinic
3 polymer, copolymer or terpolymer. An alkylamino alkoxy silane is
4 defined herein to mean a Si(IV) compound of the following structure:



10 wherein R_1 is an alkylene having from about 1 to about 10 carbon
11 atoms and preferably from about 3 to about 8 carbon atoms or an alkyl
12 arylene group having from about 6 to about 20 carbon atoms, and R_2 ,
13 R_3 and R_4 are each independently hydrogen, alkyl or alkoxy groups
14 with the proviso that at least one of R_2 , R_3 , and R_4 must be an
15 alkoxy group and R_5 is hydrogen, alkyl, aryl or a substituted
16 version thereof. Preferably R_2 , R_3 and R_4 are each an alkoxy
17 group. An acid modified polyolefin as defined herein means an ole-
18 finic homopolymer, copolymer or terpolymer which contains from about
19 0.4 wt% to about 8.0 wt% acid functional groups as free carboxylic
20 acid or as carboxylic acid anhydride.

21 Surprisingly, it has been found that the amino group of an alkyl-
22 amino alkoxy silane when mixed by high shear dry blending with an acid
23 modified polyolefin will react with the acid functionality of the
24 modified polyolefin without further requirements of a catalyst,
25 solution or extremes of temperature. The resulting modifier compo-
26 sition comprises an alkoxy silane amide or imide adduct of a poly-
27 olefin which, in accordance with the invention, may inexpensively be
28 prepared in bulk quantities with readily available dry blend mixing
29 equipment.

30 A polyolefin resin for production of cement adherent fibers may
31 readily be prepared by blending the modifier composition with an
32 olefinic polymer. The modifier is intimately and homogeneously
33 admixed with the base polyolefin compound to form a resin from which
34 fibers are subsequently produced. Fibers produced from such modified
35 polyolefin resin exhibit a rougher surface texture than fibers
36 produced from a polyolefin not containing the modifier agent. This
37 is believed to be due to the migration of the modifier agent from the

1 polymer matrix of the fiber core to the surface of the fiber during
2 fiber forming or film production from the resin. This migration or
3 blooming phenomena is believed to account for the fact that a small
4 amount of the modifier agent may be incorporated into a polyolefin
5 resin yet significantly increased adhesion of fibers produced there-
6 from towards cement is still achieved.

7 The acid modified polyolefins which may be employed to produce
8 the modifier agents of the invention are those acid modified poly
9 alpha-olefins or mixtures thereof; such as acid modified poly-
10 ethylene, polypropylene, polybutene-1, and olefinic copolymers. The
11 acid modified polyolefins are known materials and may be prepared by
12 known procedures, as disclosed for example in U.S. Patent No.
13 2,973,344. The unsaturated alpha-beta carboxylic acids and acid
14 anhydrides useful for forming the acid modified polyolefins are exem-
15 plified by acrylic acid, maleic acid, fumaric acid, itaconic acid,
16 citraconic acid, methacrylic acid, crotonic acid, isocrotonic acid,
17 maleic anhydride, itaconic anhydride, citraconic anhydride, and himic
18 anhydride. Preferably, to insure that the modifier agent produced
19 from such acid modified polyolefins will readily migrate or bloom to
20 the surface of a polyolefin fiber, the polyolefin portion of the acid
21 modified polyolefin used to produce the modifier desirably has a
22 number average molecular weight of from about 2,500 to about 50,000
23 and desirably 2,500 to about 30,000. If the number average molecular
24 weight of the polyolefin portion of the acid modified polyolefin
25 exceeds about 50,000 there is a reduction in effectiveness probably
26 associated with the reduced mobility of the larger molecule. Of
27 course, acid modified poly- olefins having a number average molecular
28 weight in excess of 50,000 may be used to prepare modifiers of the
29 invention, but in such case it is desirable to incorporate such
30 higher number average molecular weight modifier composition into the
31 base polyolefin as a coextruded layer upon a polyolefin film from
32 which fibers are subsequently produced by fibrillation.

33 Alternatively, if the acid modified polyolefin is a polyethylene,
34 it may be produced by the copolymerization of ethylene monomer with
35 from about 0.1 to about 8 weight percent of an acid olefin
36 comonomer. Examples of copolymer suitable as the acid modified poly-
37 olefin include copolymer of ethylene with acrylic acid, methacrylic

1 acid, itaconic acid, malonoic acid and methylmethacrylic acid.

2 The acid content of the acid modified polyolefin may range from
3 about 0.4 to about 8.0 weight percent. As noted, the number average
4 molecular weight of the polyolefin component, particularly wherein
5 the polyolefin component is polypropylene, would desirably be from
6 about 2,500 to about 50,000 and desirably 2,500 to about 30,000, and
7 most desirably be from about 5,000 to about 10,000. The content of
8 the acid component should preferably be selected to provide on the
9 average from one to two acid groups per polymer chain. Although an
10 acid modified polyolefin may be used which has an acid content which
11 exceeds on the average two acid groups per polymer chain, generally
12 no significant additional benefit is observed from the excess amount
13 of acid component. The preferred acid modified polyolefin is a
14 maleic anhydride modified polypropylene, such as a 5000 number
15 average molecular weight polypropylene with an acid number of about
16 40, as marketed by Eastman Chemicals as Epolene-43.

17 Examples of alkylamino alkoxysilanes which may be used to prepare
18 the preferred modifier compositions of the invention included the
19 classes of alkylamino alkylalkoxysilanes exemplified by a delta-
20 aminoalkyl-methyldimethoxy silane and delta-aminoalkyl-methyldi-
21 ethoxysilane such as delta-aminobutyl-methyldimethoxysilane; gamma-
22 aminoalkyl trialkoxysilanes as exemplified by gamma-aminopropyl
23 triethoxysilane; N-alkyl substituted gamma-aminoalkyl dialkoxy-
24 silanes such as N-ethyl-gamma-aminopropyl methyldimethoxysilane or
25 N-alkyl substituted gamma-amino alkyl trialkoxysilanes such as
26 N-ethyl-gamma-aminopropyltriethoxysilane. The class of aminoalkyl
27 trialkoxysilanes is preferred with gamma-aminopropyltriethoxysilane
28 as the compound of choice.

29 The preferred modifier composition is prepared by dry blending a
30 suitable acid modified polyolefin, preferably in powder form, with
31 from about 50 to about 150%, and preferably from about 50 to about
32 100% of the stoichometric amount of alkylamino alkoxysilane required
33 to react with the acid functionality of the acid modified poly-
34 olefin. Wherein the acid modified polyolefin is a maleated polypropylene
35 such as Epolene-43, it is preferably blended with from about 3
36 to about 5 weight percent of the alkylamino alkoxysilane, preferably
37 gamma-aminopropyl triethoxysilane. Dry blending is preferably

1 performed by a high shear mixing method such as is obtained in a
2 double-arm mixer, or a horizontal stationary cylindrical mixer.
3 Frictional heat produced by such dry blending is sufficient to
4 initiate the occurrence of reaction between the amino functionality
5 of the silane compound and the acid functionality of the acid
6 modified polyolefin. The heat of reaction aids in maintaining the
7 course of the amidation or imidation reaction during dry blending.
8 Upon completion of the dry blending operation, it is preferred to
9 maintain the powder mixture at a slightly elevated temperature from
10 about 30 to about 90°C, and preferably about 60°C, for several hours
11 to ensure the completion of reaction. Another process route to
12 effective compositions is the free radical initiated grafting of a
13 silicon containing vinyl compound onto a polyethylene or polypro-
14 pylene chain. The peroxide initiated, melt phase reaction of vinyl
15 triethoxy silane with polyethylene or polypropylene is a particular
16 example.

17 A polyolefin resin for production of cement adherent fibers is
18 prepared by mixing from about 2 to about 50 melt index polyolefin,
19 such as polypropylene, with from about 0.5 to about 5 wt% of the
20 modifier composition. Preferably the polypropylene has a melt index
21 (measured at 230°C) of from about 2 to about 10. Generally, modifier
22 contents of from about 1 to about 3 wt% provide the resulting poly-
23 olefin resin with adequate adhesion toward cement. The modifier may
24 be compounded with the polyolefin in a single-screw or twin-screw
25 extruder of co-rotating or counter-rotating design, extruded to
26 strands and pelletized by a hot die face cutting or a cold cutting
27 system.

28 The pelletized modified resin may be used as the feed stock for
29 fiber production by any of the conventional fiber forming methods.
30 Filaments of the so modified polyolefin resin may be prepared by
31 melt-spinning techniques or by film slitting.

32 If desired, the modified resin may be continuously prepared
33 and fed directly to the fiber forming process. The intermediate
34 operation of preparing the resin in pelletized feed stock form may be
35 omitted. Likewise, the modifier composition need not be separately
36 prepared, but may be formed in situ by direct compounding of the
37 requisite quantities of acid modified polyolefin and alkylamino

1 alkoxysilane with the base polyolefin compound.

2 The cement adherent reinforcing fibers formed from the modified
3 polyolefin resin should be prepared as a 1 to 100 denier fiber,
4 preferably from about 2 to about 80 denier, with the preferred fiber
5 size being dictated by the details of the cementitious matrix. The
6 fibers may be prepared in any length, but lengths of from about 1/8
7 to 3 inches are preferred, and most preferred are fiber lengths of
8 from about 1/8 to 1 inch.

9 Cement adherent polyolefin reinforcing fibers prepared in
10 accordance with the invention are suitable for reinforcement of all
11 common cement compositions, such as Portland cements, marble cement,
12 puzzolanic cement, trass cement, blast furnace cement, gypsum
13 cements, calcium silicates and others. In addition to the rein-
14 forcing polyolefin fibers of the invention, the cement composition
15 may contain further additives and fillers such as fly ash, limestone,
16 quartz, pearlite, rock wool, cellulose, diatomaceous earth, flue
17 dust, pozzolana or mixtures thereof.

18 Reinforced cement articles are prepared by mixing polyolefin
19 reinforcing fibers of the invention with the cement slurry in fiber
20 amounts of from about 0.5 to about 20 percent by volume (dry basis),
21 preferably from about 1 to about 10 percent by volume, and most
22 preferably in fiber amounts from about 2 to about 8 percent by volume.

23 Example 1

24 A modifier composition was prepared by mixing 4.5 parts by weight
25 of gamma-aminopropyl tri-ethoxy silane and 95.5 parts by weight of
26 maleated polypropylene (Eastman Chemicals' Epolene-43, MW=5000, acid
27 number about 40) in a lab Waring blender. The resulting mix was then
28 stored at 60°C for several hours to allow the reaction between the
29 anhydride and the amine to proceed to completion. Next, 1.65 parts
30 by weight of the resulting modifier composition was blended with
31 98.35 parts by weight of a 3 melt flow rate polypropylene and the
32 blend pelletized in a small single screw extruder.

33 The pelletized modified polypropylene resin was then extruded
34 into film; the film was oriented, fibrillated and chopped into staple
35 fiber of about 20 denier and 6mm length. This staple was randomly
36 dispersed in a concrete made by mixing Portland cement type P-40,
37 fine sand type 0000 and water (according to Norm NBN B.12-208;

1 consistency 1.5 as described in Norm NBN B 14-207). The fiber was
2 present in the final formulation to the extent of 4 vol%. Test bars
3 of 15.5 cm length, 2 cm width and 1 cm height were molded from the
4 concrete. The bars were cured in water and then in a wet chamber (as
5 per Norm NBN B.12-208).

6 Comparison samples were prepared by producing staple fibers in a
7 manner identical to that described above from an unmodified 3 melt
8 flow rate polypropylene and from polypropylene compounded to a resin
9 with 1.65 parts of a maleated polypropylene (Epolene-43). Concrete
10 test bar specimens embodying the unmodified fibers were prepared in
11 exactly the way described above.

12 The cured bars were then subjected to a bending test in a hori-
13 zontal configuration with a support near each end of the bar and the
14 load applied from the top in the center of the bar. The force-
15 displacement results are displayed in Figures 1, 2 and 3. Figure 1
16 gives the results for the bars reinforced with the modified polypro-
17 pylene fibers of the present invention. Figure 2 represents the
18 results for the comparison sample using unmodified polypropylene
19 fibers as the reinforcing agent. Figure 3 represents the results for
20 the comparison sample using a polypropylene fiber containing an
21 amount of maleated polypropylene equivalent to the amount of modifier
22 composition contained in the modified polypropylene fibers of Sample
23 1.

24 In a test of this type, the area under the force-displacement
25 curve correlates directly with toughness and extensibility in actual
26 application. Comparing Figures 1 and 2, an increase of at least 100%
27 is seen in this critical area measurement in going from the unmodi-
28 fied fiber specimen to the material based on the fibers of the
29 present invention. Comparison of Figure 2 to Figure 3 demonstrates
30 that addition of only a maleated polypropylene to the polypropylene
31 fiber resin actually decreases the adherence of such fibers for
32 cement.

33 Example 2

34 A modifier composition was prepared, blended with polypropylene
35 and extruded in accordance with the procedure of Example 1. Prior to
36 extrusion into film/fibers, the resulting modified polypropylene
37 resin was dry blended with a concentrate of CaCO_3 in polypropylene

1 so that the concentration of CaCO_3 in the final blend was about 15
2 wt%. This increased the density of the resulting fibers and made
3 them more dispersible in the cement slurry.

4 The dry blend of CaCO_3 concentrate and modified polypropylene
5 resin was extruded into film, oriented, fibillated and chopped into
6 staple in accordance with the procedure of Example 1. Cement arti-
7 cles were fabricated and evaluated as in Example 1. The comparison
8 sample chosen was a 3 MFR polypropylene compounded to a resin with
9 1.65 wt% of a maleated polypropylene (Epolene-43). Comparison fibers
10 were prepared from this resin in a manner identical to that described
11 above.

12 The results of the evaluations of these CaCO_3 filled formula-
13 tions appear in Figures 3 and 4. Figure 3 is the force displacement
14 curve for the CaCO_3 filled version of the modified polypropylene of
15 the present invention. Figure 4 represents the results for CaCO_3
16 filled fibers prepared from the comparison resin which contained 1.65
17 wt% maleated polypropylene (Epolene-43).

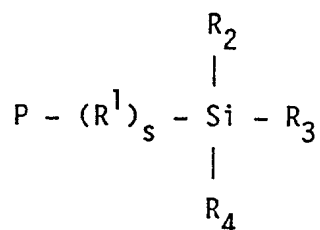
18 As in Example 1, the area under the force-displacement curve is
19 critical. In the case of the cement article reinforced with the
20 fibers of the present invention, this area is seen to be at least
21 100% greater than for the comparison samples. Thus the presence of
22 CaCO_3 as a densifying agent does not reduce the effect of the
23 modifier composition.

24 The invention has been described and disclosed with reference to
25 various of its particular and preferred embodiments. Upon reading
26 and understanding this disclosure a person of ordinary skill in the
27 art may appreciate that various modifications and changes may be made
28 in the practice of the invention compared to the particular and
29 preferred embodiments as described herein which do not depart from
30 the scope and spirit of the invention as described above or claimed
31 hereafter.

CLAIMS

1. A modifier useful for rendering said polyolefin adherent to cement, comprising

a Si (IV) composition represented by the formula:



wherein P is a polyolefin having from 50 to 1,000 monomeric units, s is 0 or 1, R^1 is a C_1 - C_{10} alkylene group, C_6 - C_{20} arylene or substituted arylene group, Si_{1-10} oligomeric siloxane group, alkylene amide or imide, arylene amide or imide, alkylarylene amide or imide, alkylene or arylene sulfonyl amine, alkylene or arylene ester, alkylene or arylene carbonate with the alkylene or arylene having from 1 to 10 and 6 to 20 C atoms, respectively, R_2 , R_3 and R_4 which can be the same or different are hydrogen, halogen, hydroxyl, C_1 - C_{10} alkyl or C_1 - C_{10} alkoxy group, with the proviso that at least one of R_2 , R_3 and R_4 must be hydrogen, halogen or alkoxy.

2. The modifier of claim 1 wherein the polyolefin P has a number average molecular weight of from 2,500 to 50,000.

3. The modifier of claim 2 wherein the polyolefin P has a number average molecular weight of from 5,000 to 10,000.

4. The modifier of any preceding claim wherein the polyolefin P is polypropylene.

5. The modifier of any preceding claim wherein the Si (IV) composition is a derivative of an amino silane.

6. The modifier of claim 5 wherein the amino silane is an alkyl amino alkoxysilane.
7. The modifier of claim 6 wherein the alkylamino alkoxysilane is gamma-aminopropyl triethoxysilane.
8. The modifier of claim 6 or 7 wherein the alkyl amino alkoxy silane is from 3 to 5 weight percent of the composition.
9. A method of producing a modifier according to any preceding claim, which modifier when admixed with a polyolefin renders said polyolefin adherent to concrete, the method comprising intimately admixing an acid modified polyolefin and an amino silane which is a precursor of the Si(IV) composition as defined in claim 1.
10. The method of claim 9 wherein the amino silane is admixed with the acid modified polyolefin in an amount of from 50 to 150% of the stoichiometric amount required to react with the acid functionality of the acid modified polyolefin.
11. The method of claim 9 or 10 wherein the mixing is by high shear while maintaining the mixture at from 30° to 90°C until the reaction is complete.
12. The method of claim 9, 10 or 11 wherein the acid modified polyolefin has a number average molecular weight of from 2,500 to 50,000.
13. The method of claim 12 wherein the acid modified polyolefin has a number average molecular weight of from 5,000 to 10,000.
14. The method of claims 9 to 13 wherein the acid modified polyolefin is acid modified polypropylene.
15. The method of claim 14 wherein the acid modified polyolefin is a maleated polypropylene.

16. The method of claim 15 wherein the anhydride content of the maleated polypropylene is from 0.4 to 8.0 weight percent.

17. The method of claim 16 wherein the anhydride content of the maleated polypropylene is about 4 weight percent.

18. The method of any of claims 9 to 17 wherein the aminosilane is an alkylamino alkoxysilane and the admixing is performed by dry blending the silane with the acid modified polyolefin.

19. The method of claim 18 wherein the admixture comprises from 3 to 5 weight percent of the alkylamino alkoxysilane.

20. The method of claim 18 or 19 wherein the alkylamino alkoxysilane is gamma-aminopropyl triethoxysilane.

21. A polyolefin resin from which concrete adherent fibers can be produced, comprising:

- (1) from 90 wt% to 99 wt% of an olefinic polymer; and
- (2) from 1 wt% to 10 wt%, in intimate admixture with said olefinic polymer, of a modifier according to any one of claims 1 to 8 or produced by the method of any of claims 9 to 20.

22. The polyolefin resin of claim 21 wherein the olefinic polymer is polypropylene.

23. The polyolefin resin of claim 22 wherein the polypropylene has a melt index measured at 230° C of from 2 to 50.

24. The polyolefin resin of claim 23 wherein the polypropylene has a melt index of from 2 to 10.

25. Fibers which are adherent to cement, when formed from a polyolefin resin according to any one of claims 21 to 24.

26. The fibers of claim 25 which are from 2 to 80 denier.

27. A fiber reinforced cement article comprising cement having in intimate admixture therein from 1 to 10 percent by volume of fibers according to claim 25 or 26.

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